

## CLYTANTHUS IGNOBILIS.

Cl. 4-punctato (Fabr.) *proxime affinis*. *Nigro-fuscus, tomento cinereo-flavo vestitus; clytris utrinque maculis 5 nigris, quam in Cl. 4-punctato majoribus, scilicet 1 curvata post scutellum, 1 parva humerali, 1 antico-discoïdali, 1 mediana majore transversa et 1 huic proxima longitudinali oblonga.*

Long. 6 lin.

Murree.

11. On a new Species of *Notauges* (*N. hildebrandti*, Cab.).

By DR. G. HARTLAUB.

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The Museum of Natural History of Bremen has been enriched of late with a fine adult specimen of a new typical *Notauges*, discovered by the famous traveller Mr. Hildebrandt, in Eastern Africa. The exact place where he collected this interesting bird is "Tkanga in Ukamba."

Mas ad. *capite, gutture, dorso, tergo, uropygio, supracaudalibus, tectricibus alarum minoribus margineque alari chalybeis, nitore purpurascente; collo postico late et circumscripte æneo-virescente; alis duabus seriebus macularum holosericeo-nigrarum bifasciatis; tectricibus alarum majoribus viridi-æneis; remigibus primariis in pogonio externo æneo-cærulescentibus, obscure maculatis, interno nigris; tectricibus minoribus in pogonio externo unicoloribus æneo-virentibus; pectore, abdomine, cruribus et subcaudalibus cinnamomeo-rufis; subalaribus majoribus rufis, minoribus chalybeis; rectricibus cærulescenti-æneis, minus distincte undulatis; rostro et pedibus nigris; iride aurantiaco-rubra.*

Long. 19 centim., rostr. a fr. 18 mill., al. 123 mill., caud. 83 mill., tars. 30 mill.

The steel-blue colour of the head is less brilliant on the crown; there appear some rufous feathers on the uropygium; and some of the upper tail-coverts have a slight rufous terminal edging; the first primary is of a uniform blackish colour.

In *Notauges superbus* (Abyssinia, Shoa) the colouring is very different: the upper parts are brown-green, the vent and under tail-coverts are white, and there are other differences.

Mr. Hildebrandt told me that during his many excursions in East Africa he never met with *Notauges albicapillus*, Blyth. This is certainly one of the rarest birds, the Calcutta specimen collected by Speke and Burton being as yet the only one known.